

whether or not new matter has been added. If, however, an examiner becomes aware that new matter is present, objection thereto should be made.

The filing of a substitute specification rather than amending the original application has the advantage for applicants of eliminating the need to prepare an amendment of the specification. If word processing equipment is used by applicants, substitute specifications can be easily prepared. The Office receives the advantage of saving the time needed to enter amendments in the specification and a reduction in the number of printing errors.

...  
A substitute specification which complies with 37 CFR 1.125 should normally be entered.

M.P.E.P. § 608.01(q) (7<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1<sup>st</sup> Revision, February 2000).

In amending the specification, guidance on what does and does not constitute new matter is also provided by the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure:

Mere rephrasing of a passage does not constitute new matter. Accordingly, a rewording of a passage where the same meaning remains intact is permissible.

...  
An amendment to correct an obvious error does not constitute new matter where one skilled in the art would not only recognize the existence of error in the specification, but also the appropriate correction.

### **REMARKS**

Claims 1-12 have been canceled without prejudice. Applicant reserves the right to prosecute the subject matter of the canceled claims in related applications. New claims 13-20 have been added. The new claims are fully supported by the disclosure as originally filed, see, *e.g.*, the table below, and do not represent new subject matter.